

TUR

Wit doth not consist so much in advancing things new, as in giving things known an agreeable turn. *Addison's Spect.*
Before I made this remark, I wondered to see the Roman poets, in their description of a beautiful man, so often mention the turn of his neck and arms. *Addison.*

A young man of a sprightly turn in conversation, had an inordinate desire of appearing fashionable. *Spettator.*

Books give the same turn to our thoughts and reasonings, that good company does to our conversation. *Swift's Misc.*

The very turn of voice, the good pronunciation, and the alluring manner which some teachers have attained, will engage the attention. *Watts.*

14. The manner of adjusting the words of a sentence. The turn of words, in which Ovid excels all poets, are sometimes a fault or sometimes a beauty, as they are used properly or improperly. *Dryden.*

The three first stanzas are rendered word for word with the original, not only with the same elegance, but the same short turn of expression peculiar to the sapphic ode. *Addison.*

The first coin being made of brass gave the denomination to money among the Romans, and the whole turn of their expressions is derived from it. *Arbutnot.*

15. By TURNS. One after another.

They feel by turns the bitter change

Of fierce extremes; extremes by change more fierce. *Mil.*

The challenge to Dametas shall belong,

Menalcas shall sustain his under-song;

Each in his turn your tuneful numbers bring;

By turns the tuneful mules love to sing. *Dryden's Virg.*

By turns put on the suppliant, and the lord;

Threaten'd this moment, and the next implor'd. *Prior.*

TURBENCH. *n. f.* [turn and bench.] A term of turners.

Small work in metal is turn'd in an iron lathe called a *turnbench*, which they screw in a vice, and having fitted their work upon a small iron axle, with a drill barrel, fitted upon a square flange, at the end of the axis, next the left-hand, they with a drill-bow, and drill-fringe, carry it about. *Moxon.*

TURCOAT. *n. f.* [turn and coat.] One who forsakes his party or principles; a renegade;

Courtesy itself must turn to disdain, if you come in her

presence—Then is courtesy a *turncoat*. *Shakespeare.*

TURNER. *n. f.* [from turn.] One whose trade is to turn in a lathe.

Nor box, nor limes without their use are made,

Smooth-grain'd and proper for the turner's trade. *Dryden.*

Some turners, to show their dexterity in turning, turn long

and slender pieces of ivory, as small as an hay-stalk. *Moxon.*

TURRING. *v. a.* [from turn.] Flexure; winding; meander.

I ran with headlong haste

Thro' paths and turnings often trod by day. *Milton.*

TURRINGNESS. *n. f.* [from turning.] Quality of turning; tergiversation; subterfuge.

So nature formed him, to all turnings of sleights; that

though no man had left goodness, no man could better find

the place whence arguments might grow of goodness. *Sid.*

TURSHIP. *n. f.* A white eulent root.

The flower consists of four leaves, which are placed in form

of a cross; out of the flower cup rises the pointal, which after-

ward turns to a pod, divided into two cells by an interme-

diate partition, to which the valves adhere on both sides, and

are full of roundish seeds: a carnosous and tuberoso root. *Mil.*

November is drawn with bunches of parsnips and turnips in

his right-hand. *Peacocks on Drawing.*

The goddess rose amid the inmost round,

With wither'd turnip-tops her temples crown'd. *Gay.*

Turnips hide their swelling heads below. *Gay's Post.*

TURPIKE. *n. f.* [turn and pike, or pique.]

1. A cross of two bars armed with pikes at the end, and turning

on a pin, fixed to hinder horses from entering.

2. Any gate by which the way is obstructed.

The gates are shut, and the turnpikes locked. *Arbutnot.*

TURSKICK. *adj.* [turn and kick.] Vertiginous; giddy.

If a man see another turn twitly and long; or if he look

upon wheels that turn, himself waxeth *turnskick*. *Bacon.*

TURNSOL. *n. f.* [*Heliotropium*, Lat.] A plant.

The flower consists of one leaf shaped like a funnel, having

its centre wrinkled and folded, and its brim cut into ten seg-

ments alternately unequal: these flowers are collected into a

long reflected spike, resembling a scorpion's tail; each flower

is succeeded by four naked gibbous seeds. *Miller.*

TURNSPIT. *n. f.* [turn and spit.] He that anciently turned a

spit, instead of which jacks are now generally used.

I give you joy of the report

That he's to have a place at court;

Yes, and a place he will grow rich in, *Swift's Miscel.*

A turnspit in the royal kitchen.

Than, in events of war, dame Fortune. *Hudibras.*

Twisting *turnspits* interrupt the way,

The thwarting palfreger shall force them round. *Gay.*

TURPENTINE. *n. f.* [*terpentina*, Italian; *terebinthina*, Lat.] The

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gum exuded by the pine, the juniper, and other trees of that kind.

As the turpentine tree I stretched out my branches. *Eachus.*
Verticulate grinded with turpentine, put into a pot, and as you use it warm it. *Peacocks on Drawing.*

TURQUOISE. *n. f.* See *Turkoi*.

One shew'd me a ring, he had of your daughter for a

monkey.—Out upon her! it was my *turquoise*, I had it when

I was a bachelor. *Shakespeare.*

TURPIDUDE. *n. f.* [*turpitude*, Fr. *turpitude*, from *turpis*, Lat.]

Essential deformity of words, thoughts or actions; inherent

vileness; badness.

How would'st thou have paid

My better service, when my turpitude

Thou thus dost crown with gold. *Shakespeare.*

Decency imports a certain measure of one thing to another;

the preservation of which is properly that rule by which every

thing ought to act; and consequently the violation of it im-

plies a turpitude or indecency. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

TURRET. *n. f.* [*turris*, Lat.] A small eminence raised above

the rest of the building; a little tower.

Discourse I pry thee, on this turret's top. *Shakespeare.*

All things well ordered, he withdrew with speed

Up to a turret high, two ports between,

And overlook the lands and furrows green. *Fairfax.*

Make Windsor hills in lofty numbers rise,

And lift her turrets nearer to the skies. *Pope's Windsor Forest.*

TURRETED. *adj.* [from *turret*.] Formed like a tower; rising

like a tower.

Take a turreted lamp of tin, in the form of a square, the

height of the turret being thrice as much as the length of the

lower part, whereupon the lamp standeth. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

TURTLE. *n. f.* [*turtula*, Saxon; *tortorella*, French; *turtella*, Italian; *turtur*, Latin.]

1. A species of dove.

When shepherds pipe on oaten straws,

And merry larks are ploughmen's clocks;

When turtles tread. *Shakespeare's Love's Lab. Lost.*

We'll teach him to know turtles from jays. *Shakespeare.*

Take me an heifer and a turtle dove. *Gen. xv. 9.*

Galen propos'd the blood of turtles dropt warm from their

wings. *Watts.*

2. It is used among sailors and gluttons for a tortoise.

TUSH. *interj.* [Of this word I can find no credible etymology.]

An expression of contempt.

Tush, say they, how should God perceive it: is there

knowledge in the most high? *Psalms lxxvii.*

Sir Thomas Moor found fault with his lady's continual

chiding, saying; the consideration of the time, for it was

sent, should restrain her. *Tush, tush*, my lord, said she, look

here is one step to heavenward, shewing him a friar's girdle.

I fear me, quoth Sir Thomas, this one step will not bring

you up a step higher. *Camden's Remains.*

Tush never tell me, I take it much unkindly

That thou, Iago, who hast had my parents,

As if the strings were thine, should know of this. *Shakespeare.*

TUSK. *n. f.* [*tyxar*, Saxon; *tyxan*, old Frick.] The long

teeth of a pugnacious animal; the fang; the holding tooth.

Some creatures have over-long, or out-growing teeth,

called fangs, or tusks; as boars and pikes. *Bacon.*

The boar depended upon his tusks. *L'Estrange.*

As two boars,

With rising bristles, and with frothy jaws,

Their adverse breasts with tusks oblique they wound. *Dryden.*

A monstrous boar

Whetting his tusks, and churning hideous foam. *Smith.*

TUSKED. *adj.* [from tusk.] furnished with tusks.

TUSKY. *adj.* [from tusk.] furnished with tusks.

Into the naked woods he goes,

And seeks the *tusky* boar to tear. *Dryden.*

Of those beasts no one was horned and tusked too: the

superfluous blood not sufficing to feed both. *Grew.*

TUSSUCK. *n. f.* [diminutive of *tuzz*.] A tuft of grass or twigs.

The first is remarkable for the several *tussucks* or bunches of

thorns, wherewith it is armed round. *Grew.*

TUT. *interj.* [This seems to be the same with *tush*.]

A particle noting contempt.

Tut, tut! grace me no grace, nor uncle me no uncle. *Shakespeare.*

Tut, tut! here's a mannerly forbearance.

TUTANAG. *n. f.*

Tutanage is the Chinese name for spelter, which we erroneously apply to the metal of which canisters are made,

that are brought over with the tea from China. It being a

coarse pewter made with the lead carried from England and

then got in the kingdom of Quintang. *Woodward.*

TUTELAGE. *n. f.* [*tutella*, *tutelage*, Fr. *tutela*, Lat.] Guardian-

ship; state of being under guardian.

If one in the possession of lands die, and leave a minor to

succeed to him, his *tutelage* belongeth to the king. *Drummond.*

He accepted the ambassage with an article in the nature

of a request, that the French king might, according unto his

right

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right of feignery or *tutelage*; dispose of the marriage of the young dukes of Britany. *Bacon.*

TUTELAR. *adj.* [*tutela*, Lat.] Having the charge or guar-

TUTELARY. *n. f.* dianship of any person or thing; protecting;

defensive; guardian.

According to the traditions of the magicians the *tutelar*

spirits, will not remove at common appellations, but at the

proper names of things, whereunto they are protectors. *Brown.*

Temperance, that virtue without pride, and fortune without

envy, that gives indolence of body, with an equality of mind;

the best guardian of youth and support of old age: the pre-

cept of reason, as well as religion, and physician of the soul

as well as the body; the *tutelar* goddesses of health, and uni-

versal medicine of life. *Temple.*

These *tutelar* genii who presided over the several people

committed to their charge, were watchful over them. *Dryden.*

But you, O Grecian chiefs, reward my care,

Enter'd the town; I then unbarr'd the gates, *Dryden.*

When I remov'd the *tutelar* fates.

Ye *tutelar* gods who guard this royal fabric. *Rowe.*

TUTOR. *n. f.* [*tutor*, Lat. *tuteur*, Fr.] One who has the care

of another's learning and morals; a teacher or instructor.

When I am as I have been,

Approach me, and thou shalt be as thou wast;

The tutor and the feeder of my riots;

Till then I banish thee on pain of death. *Shakespeare.*

Ah, tutor, look where bloody Clifford comes. *Shakespeare.*

When nobles are the tutors;

No heretics burnt but wenchers fustlers. *Butler.*

A primitive Christian, that coming to a friend to teach him

a psalm, began, I said I will look to my ways, that I offend

not with my tongue; upon which he stop'd his tutor, saying,

this is enough if I learn it. *Government of the Tongue.*

His body thus adorn'd, he next design'd

With liberal arts to cultivate his mind:

He sought a tutor of his own accord,

And study'd lessons he before abhor'd. *Dryden.*

No science is so speedily learned by the noblest genius with-

out a tutor. *Watts.*

To TUTOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To instruct; to teach; to document.

This boy is foret born,

And hath been tutor'd in the rudiments

Of many desperate studies by his uncle. *Shakespeare.*

He cannot be a perfect man,

Not being tried and tutor'd in the world. *Shakespeare.*

The cock has his spurs, and he strikes his feet inward

with singular strength and order; yet he does not this by any

sylogistical method, but is merely tutor'd by instinct. *Hale.*

2. To treat with superiority or severity.

I hardly yet have learn'd

T'insinuate, flatter, bow, and bend my knee:

Give sorrow leave a while to tutor me

To this submission. *Shakespeare's Rich. II.*

I take a review of my little boys mounted upon hobby-

horses, and of little girls tutoring their babies. *Addison.*

TUTORAGE. *n. f.* [from tutor.] The authority or solemnity of

a tutor.

Children care not for the company of their parents or

tutors, and men will care less for theirs, who would make

them children by usurping a *tutorage*. *Government of the Tongue.*

TUTORRESS. *n. f.* [from tutor.] Directed; instructed; go-

vernness.

Fidelia shall be your *tutorress*. *Moore's Foundling.*

TUTTY. *n. f.* [*tutius*, low Lat. *tutius*, Fr.] A sublimate of zinc

or calamine collected in the furnace. *Ainslie.*

TUTSAN, or *parkleaves*. *n. f.* [*androsæum*, Lat.] A plant.

TUTZ. *n. f.* [I know not whether it is not a word merely of

cant.] A lock or tuft of hair.

With odorous oil thy head and hair are sleek;

And then thou keep'st the *tuzzes* on thy cheek;

Of these thy barbers take a costly care. *Dryden.*

Of these thy barbers take a costly care.

Two. An old